## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-10. (Cancelled)

11. (Currently Amended) A method for treatment of NF-κB-associated diseases which comprises administering to an animal an effective amount of a concatemerized ~~a polynucleotide~~ NF-κB chromosomal binding site decoy which antagonizes NF-κB-mediated transcription of a gene located downstream of a NF-κB binding site, wherein the ~~polynucleotide~~ concatemerized decoy comprises two or more end-to-end repeated copies of a domain, wherein each of the domains ~~one or more oligonucleotides, each oligonucleotide comprising~~ comprises a nucleotide sequence that acts as a ~~one or more copies of the~~ NF-κB binding site decoy, wherein the concatemerized ~~polynucleotide~~ decoy is delivered by a polymeric vector, wherein the polymeric vector is selected from the group consisting of polyhydroxylamidoamines, cyclodextrin-based dendritic macromolecules, 1,3-dipolar addition polymers, and carbohydrate-containing biodegradable polyesters.

12. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11 wherein the NF-κB-associated disease is selected from the group consisting of an ischemic disease, an inflammatory disease, and an autoimmune disease.

13. (Original) The method according to claim 11 wherein the NF-κB-associated disease is an ischemic disease.

14. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11 wherein the NF-κB-associated disease is selected from the group consisting of a reperfusion disorder in ischemic disease, aggravation of a prognosis of an organ transplantation, aggravation of a prognosis of an organ surgery, a post-PTCA restenosis.

15. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11 wherein the NF-κB-associated disease is selected from the group consisting of a reperfusion disorder in ischemic heart disease,

aggravation of a prognosis of a heart transplantation, aggravation of a prognosis of a heart surgery, and post PTCA restenosis.

16. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 11 wherein the NF-κB-dependent disease is selected from the group consisting of a cancer metastasis, a cancer invasion, and cachexia.

17. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a NF-κB-dependent disease selected from the group consisting of immunological disorders, septic shock, transplant rejection, radiation damage, reperfusion injuries after ischemia, arteriosclerosis and neurodegenerative diseases, comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment an effective amount of a concatemerized NF-κB chromosomal binding site decoy, wherein the concatemerized decoy comprises ~~an oligonucleotide decoy comprising~~ two or more end-to-end repeated copies of a domain, each of the domains comprising a nucleotide sequence that acts as a NF-κB binding site decoy, ~~binding site,~~ wherein the ~~oligonucleotide~~ concatemerized decoy is delivered by a polymeric vector, wherein the polymeric vector is selected from the group consisting of polyhydroxylamidoamines, cyclodextrin-based dendritic macromolecules, 1,3-dipolar addition polymers, and carbohydrate-containing biodegradable polyesters.

18. (Cancelled)

19. (Withdrawn – Currently Amended) The method of claim 17 wherein the NF-κB-dependent ~~nuclear factor-κB-dependent~~ disease is an immunological disorder.

20. (Withdrawn – Currently Amended) The method of claim 17 wherein the NF-κB-dependent ~~nuclear factor-κB-dependent~~ disease is septic shock.

21. (Withdrawn – Currently Amended) The method of claim 17 wherein the NF-κB-dependent ~~nuclear factor-κB-dependent~~ disease is transplant rejection.

22. (Cancelled)

23. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 17 wherein the NF-κB-dependent ~~nuclear factor-κB-dependent~~ disease is reperfusion injury after ischemia.

24.-25. (Cancelled)

26. (Original) The method according to claim 11 wherein the administering inhibits cell death and apoptosis in ischemic-reperfused myocardium.

27. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 11 wherein the administering inhibits apoptosis in ischemic-reperfused brain, thereby reducing neuronal cell death in stroke.

28. (Cancelled)

29. (Withdrawn) A therapeutic method comprising treating non-aortal procedural vascular trauma comprising administering to a mammal, subjected to the procedural vascular trauma, an effective protective amount of an oligonucleotide decoy, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof comprising one or more copies of a NF-κB binding site, wherein the oligonucleotide decoy is complexed with a polymeric delivery vector.

30.-32. (Cancelled)

33. (New) The method according to claim 11, wherein the concatemerized decoy comprises a concatemerized double-stranded oligonucleotide molecule.

34. (New) The method according to claim 33, wherein the concatemerized decoy comprises ten or more end-to-end repeated copies of a domain.

35. (New) The method according to claim 33, wherein each of the domains comprises from about 10 to about 40 nucleotide base pairs.

36. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein the concatemerized decoy comprises a concatemerized double-stranded oligonucleotide molecule.

37. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein the concatemerized decoy comprises ten or more end-to-end repeated copies of a domain.

38. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein each of the domains comprises from about 10 to about 40 nucleotide base pairs.